



Shipping—Steamers.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	ZIETEN, Capt. F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 29th Jan., 1908.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KLEIST, Capt. Rud Meyer	About WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan., 1908.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. W. von Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 30th Jan., 1908.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz	About FRIDAY, 7th Feb., 1908.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	BORNEO, Capt. F. Semblit	Middle of February.

For further particulars, apply to.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside 575 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 30.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 808, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

## BUAUF-SAY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL REPORT

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1907, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary annual general meeting of the company, to be held at the registered offices of the company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vieux Road, at noon on Friday, the 31st day of January, 1908, reads—

Gentlemen. The directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The net profit for that period amounts to £10,948.84

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account £11,567.15

£32,515.99

And from this has to be deducted—

Remuneration to directors 5% commission on net profits £5,447.44

Remuneration to general managers 5% commission on net profits £5,447.44

£10,894.88

Leaving available for appropriation £10,621.11

The directors recommend that a dividend of seven per cent on the paid-up capital be paid to shareholders, absorbing £10,500.00 and that the balance of £4,621.11 be carried to a new profit loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

During the year Dr. J. W. Noble was offered and accepted a seat on the Board. The direction now are—Messrs. A. G. Wood, J. Scott Harston, H. A. W. Slade, J. S. Van Buren, Ho Tung and Dr. J. W. Noble. In accordance with rule 76 of the company's articles of association they all retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

Mr. W. H. Gaskell having resigned, his place has been taken by Mr. U. Percy Smith who has, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Hilton Potts, audited the accounts. Mr. Potts and Mr. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

## HENRY HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

## IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.  
BARRETT & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The nineteenth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the company's office, Victoria Buildings, at noon, on Tuesday, the 28th January, 1908, is as follows:—

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the company, and balance sheet, for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The net profit for that period, including £56,183.30 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to £4,094.43. From this amount an interim dividend of £1.50 per share has already been paid. It is now proposed to raise a final dividend of £1.50 per share, and after payment of directors' and auditors' fees there remains a balance of £30,915.47 to be carried to a new profit and loss account.

## DIRECTORS.

Messrs. N. A. Siebe, D. M. Nissim and A. Haupt having resigned, Messrs. A. Fuchs, E. Shellim and G. Friesland were invited to join the Board in their places, and these appointments now require confirmation.

Messrs. G. Friesland and A. Fuchs now retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. W. May and H. Percy Smith, who now retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

## HENRY KREWICK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1908.

## BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Liabilities.

Dec. 31, 1907.

Capital ..... £5,000,000.00

Capitalization of dividend fund ..... 1,607,056.54

Accounts payable ..... 1,607,056.54

Interest account ..... 542,046.43

Less interest, dividend paid ..... 175,000.00

245,946.43

Assets.

Dec. 31, 1907.

Cash ..... £6,213.88

Amount advanced on mortgage ..... 935,000.00

Amount invested in property ..... 6,01,683.83

Furniture account ..... 4,190.42

Account receivable ..... 37,014.80

£7,03,002.97

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1907.

To: Interest dividend of £1.50 for the half-year.

£75,000.00

Charges account ..... 19,809.89

Repairs to house property ..... 17,483.74

Advertising ..... 1,170.49

Fire insurance ..... 20,129.37

Legal expenses ..... 187.50

Interest on loans payable ..... £10,028.06

Less interest, on mortgaged ..... 28,909.01

£17,110.45

Balance to be appropriated as follows:

Directors' fees ..... £7,000.00

Managing directors' fees ..... 25,510.00

Auditors' fees ..... £1,000.00

Final dividend of 3% for the half-year.

£75,000.00

Balance to be carried to new account.

£6,015.47

245,946.43

£107,336.52

On Jan. 1, 1908.

By Undivided profits, 1906 ..... £5,213.88

By Rent ..... 441,000.00

Commission ..... 0.0053

Script fees ..... £100.00

£107,336.52

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 24th January, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDAY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVER-MANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINING WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, Double TEAKWOOD TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 21st January, 1908. [149]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at No. 7, Pedder's Hill, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, comprising—

SILK and PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVER-MANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, MANTLE OF CANTON-CARVED BLACK WOOD WARE, BRONZE RUSTS, ENGRAVINGS, TEAKWOOD-EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, Double and Single WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, ELECTRIC FANS and CHANDELIER, &c., &c., &c. A number of SILVER CANDLESTICKS, TRAYS, FLOWER HOLDERS, ORNAMENTS, COMBINATION IRON SAFE, AND ONE POLYPHON-CONCERTO and ONE SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Steinway & Sons, New York and Hamburg, with extra 3-Key Notes and Piano to match (all in First Class Order and Condition).

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS.—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. [150]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, have instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, at 11 A.M., on Board, IN ONE LOT, The well-known British River Steamer "WING-CHAI,"

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS: Length over all ..... 180 feet, Beam amidships ..... 28 ft, Depth ..... 12 ft, Draft ..... 9 ft, Speed ..... 12 knots. SPECIFICATIONS—Surface Condensing Compound Cylinder H.P. 230, L.P. 460, Stroke 10 in.

BOILER—(2) Two iron, 6 in. Diameter 12 ft, long, 2 furnaces each. Steam pressure 125 lbs. Recently surveyed and found in good condition.

The Vessel is fitted with Electric Installation, Complete with all Engines and Gear, Anchors, Boats, &c., now lying off Hongkong Bay.

TERMS—20% of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the Balance on or before the 26th January, 1908.

A steam launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 A.M. to convey intending Purchasers. Inspecting order can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned—

WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors, or to the AUCTIONEERS, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1908. [151]

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1908, at 2 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, on the South of and adjoining Inland Lot 1518, Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st October, 1908, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the

## Intimations.

20th.  
21st.  
22d.,

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

FOR THE  
RACES.

Novelties

for

SMART WEAR.

Fashionable  
DRESS  
FABRICS.

Dainty

Made-up

LACE GOODS.

Prevailing  
Styles  
in  
MILLINERY.

Newest  
FOOTWEAR.

W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
DES VŒUX ROAD,  
and  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## Public Companies

THE  
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 21st January, to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. [127]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOVER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. [104]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th January, to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOVER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. [103]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1908, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th January, until WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1908, both days inclusive.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1908. [134]

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, January 30th, at 5.30 P.M.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [145]

Intimations.

PAEST BREWING COMPANY,  
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES  
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK  
BY  
SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [55]

O. C. MOOSA,  
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND  
SPLENDID STOCK OF  
FRENCH MILLINERY,  
IN  
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!  
IN  
BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID  
from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, WEEPS, SERGES  
Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS  
and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coat  
parts orders carefully executed.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. [150]

## HARBOUR OF REFUGE

COMMITTEE'S RECOM-  
MENDATIONS

MONGKOKTSUI SCHEME PROPOSED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the report of proceedings at a meeting of the Public Works Committee, held on the 4th inst., was laid on the table. The members present were the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.V.O.), the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne and the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, the Colonial Treasurer and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt being absent.

The Chairman read the report of the last meeting (held on the 19th December, 1907), and a minute by His Excellency the Governor, dated the 20th November, 1907, with reference to the question of dredging or partly dredging and partly reclaiming Causeway Bay. In accordance with the decision come to at the last meeting, the following papers had been circulated to members:

(1) Mr. Boulton's report of 28th September, 1907, on the Mongkoktsui Scheme.

(2) Comparative statement of area, cost, &c., of Mongkoktsui and Kennedy Town Schemes.

(3) Estimated cost of Dredging Causeway Bay.

(4) Plan accompanying Mr. Boulton's report.

(5) Chart No. 3280 with Mongkoktsui and Kennedy Town Schemes shown on it.

The minutes by members on the general question of improving the existing Harbour of Refuge and providing a new one were then read. The following is a brief abstract of them:

Mr. KESWICK.—Existing Harbour.—Causeway Bay should be immediately dredged. A depth of 9 feet all over, as proposed in the Public Works Department estimate, would be superfluous and it would suffice if the entire area were divided into three equal parts having depths of 9, 6 and 3 feet respectively.

New Harbour.—A harbour at Cheung Sha Wan would be preferable to one opposite Mongkoktsui on the grounds of economy. The Kennedy Town proposal would be a luxury, and the minor Mongkoktsui scheme an absolute waste of money.

Mr. OSBORNE.—Existing Harbour.—Causeway Bay should be dredged so as to afford 10 feet depth along the north side, diminishing to 2 feet along the south side, but, as the area of the bay is insufficient, additional accommodation must be provided.

New Harbour.—A sheltered area of 10 acres is required. The Kennedy Town Scheme would be too costly and too small and, in a strong north-east wind, boats would be driven past it or wrecked on the 'breakwater'. A breakwater at Cheung Sha Wan would be more sheltered than one at Mongkoktsui and would therefore be less costly and for that and other minor reasons it was to be preferred.

Mr. HEWITT.—Existing Harbour.—Causeway Bay should be dredged as proposed by Mr. Keswick.

New Harbour.—This should be either at Mongkoktsui or Cheung Sha Wan, preferably the latter.

Mr. THOMSON.—Existing Harbour.—The dredging of Causeway Bay should, if carried out, be an additional work.

New Harbour.—Kennedy Town Scheme is out of the question. No estimate has been given of the Cheung Sha Wan Scheme.

A report by Mr. Boulton, dated 3rd January, 1908, reviewing the points raised in the foregoing minutes was then read. It contained the following statements:

—Causeway Bay.—A comparison of old and new charts showed that no appreciable advance of the foreshore had occurred since the establishment of the Colony. Of the 3 million cubic yards of sand discharging into the bay, only one drains hard hills which are likely to yield detritus and to produce silting; but this is counteracted by frequent dredging. The large dredgers in the Colony which might possibly be hired were unsuitable for the work suggested as it would be necessary, in order to provide flotation for them, to dredge to a depth far in excess of that specified. Special plant would have to be purchased to carry out the deepening suggested and, assuming that it were disposed of on completion of the work, the cost would probably amount to about \$500,000. The removal of all material above the level of low water of ordinary spring tides could be done by manual labour and was estimated to cost about \$70,000.

New Harbour.—The cost of a breakwater at Cheung Sha Wan, enclosing an area of 166 acres, was estimated roughly at \$1,200,000 and, if the shallow areas opposite the ends of the breakwater had not been reclaimed by the time it was carried out, temporary groins would be required to restrict the width of the entrance. The scheme was as follows: on a tracing dated 25.7.04 in C.S.O. 9647/1903. A modified scheme to enclose an area of 100 acres at Cheung Sha Wan could be carried out at a cost estimated approximately at \$1,200,000. The objection to both these proposals was that they would prevent the carrying out of an extensive reclamation scheme for which the bay was well adapted.

The proposed breakwater at Mongkoktsui

was strengthened by the introduction of concrete blocks to a small extent, but otherwise was of such a type as would be required at Cheung Sha Wan elsewhere. Mongkoktsui was nearer the centre of the harbour than Cheung Sha Wan—a very important consideration in the case of a sudden storm.

The Chairman read the report of a Public Works Committee meeting held on the 19th December, 1907, in which the following

recommendations were considered, the result being that the Mongkoktsui site was unanimously recommended to Government.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

After full discussion, the members present agreed to the following recommendations:

(1) In view of the proposed reclamation scheme at Cheung Sha Wan, the Mongkoktsui scheme should be adopted and a condition should be made that the existing trading anchorage off Yau Ma Tei is not to be interfered with after the completion of the scheme.

(2) In view of the great expense involved in carrying out any extensive scheme of dredging at Causeway Bay, which is really unnecessary for the requirements of the craft seeking refuge there, steps should be taken to provide a shallow depth of water over the area which at present dries at low water. This work should be regarded as an urgent one.

The Committee understand that the work recommended in (2) can be done by hand at a moderate cost.

## Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask  
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per Bag  
ex Factory.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [132]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL-AND-PROVISION-MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL-CONTRACTORS,  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR (SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.)

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [147]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME-TABLE

## WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes

NIGHT CARS: 8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every hour.

SUNDAY:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes

11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 30 minutes

1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.45 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

4.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS: as on Week Days.

SATURDAY:

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and

11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at

## Intimation.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.

## PLAGUE PREVENTION AND RAT EXTERMINATION.

Nothing can be more satisfactory to the general community of Hongkong than the knowledge that His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard devoted a portion of his valuable time to a consideration of that perennial subject of discussion, the extermination of rats in order to prevent the propagation of plague. So frequently has this question been before the public, and under so many guises has it appeared, that those who were originally the prime movers in any scheme which promised to secure the end desired found their enthusiasm dwindling until it had almost reached the disappearing stage. Moreover, the subject had been threshed out, and argued backwards and forwards with such zeal and so exhaustively that it seemed as if the last word had been said on one of the thorniest problems connected with the local government of Hongkong. A variety of schemes has been proposed and many have been tried, but invariably they have been discarded as unworkable or unsatisfactory in a Colony mainly peopled by Chinese. When the supreme test of their application to native conditions has been made the schemes for the extinction of disease as conveyed from house to house through the medium of rats has been found to be miserably inadequate or offensive to the susceptibilities of a population which objects to official interference in any shape or form, particularly when that interference is connected with their domestic affairs. In the days of Hongkong's opulence, money has been squandered with a lavish hand on projects for the destruction of the fat tribe but all to little or no effect, mainly it is believed owing to the aloofness of the Chinese and the general discontent aroused as the result of the action of those charged with the operation of these projects. When Sir Frederick Lugard came to this Colony it is not to be supposed that he had any preconceived notions on the subject of Asiatic plague, and therefore he was in the fortunate position of bringing an open mind to the consideration of the question. The minute which His Excellency waited for presentation to the members of the Sanitary Board bears the imprint of acute reasonableness, perceptive deduction and frank recognition of the position in every line. In a modest aside he observes: "My suggestions are not heroic and are mostly homely." Is it not possible that the admitted failure of past proposals has been due to their heroic qualities? How could the Chinese coolies, whose personal and private affairs are most closely affected by sweeping reforms, be expected to understand the nature of movements whose purpose is not clearly palpable from the outset? If any scheme for the eradication of plague is to be successful it must attract by its simplicity the interest of the people most concerned—or, as the Governor would say, by its homeliness. There is not the slightest doubt that the methods for the rat-catching staff—for which they are not to blame—have given such general annoyance that the results achieved have been practically nil; and where improved conditions seemed likely to accrue the apathy of the people and their passive resistance to official operations have rendered the general scheme nugatory and valueless. Sir Frederick Lugard's monograph is crammed with sound observations, although that is not to say it is above criticism. It is valuable on account of its extremely suggestive ideas—which may move others to advance proposals that may prove acceptable. With two of His Excellency's suggestions we fancy that doubt regarding their feasibility will arise. For example, were householders to acquire a partial and very questionable immunity from sanitary or building regulations because of their possession of cats the Colony would in no time be swarming with hosts of ownerless, decrepit and miserable animals which had been cast out by overburdened ratepayers. It may be the duty of mankind to multiply and replenish the earth, but when it comes to an army of starving and maimed cats left to forage and fend for themselves, then it will be found that in the eyes of most people compliance with that order has been somewhat overdone. As for the idea that there should be a monetary reward for rats captured and destroyed by private citizens it will not bear scrutiny; and His Excellency was well advised when he cancelled that suggestion. With regard to the advisability of extending the use of poison, we devoted considerable space some months ago to a description of a new chemical compound known as Ratit—evidently the same substance as that which had been brought to the Governor's attention. It was stated that Ratit was innocuous except so far as rats were concerned, and that thereby the chief difficulty of dealing with poison for the rodent race, without leaving any loophole open for accidents to children or pet animals, was eliminated. The only thing was that Ratit would not keep for more than four to six months.

weeks and its particular virtue evaporated more quickly in hot climates than in cold. It was expected, however, that an agent would be found whereby the effectiveness of the poison could be retained for an extended period and probably, by this time, the difficulty has been overcome. In any case, it is the manifest duty of the Sanitary Board, to make inquiries on the subject and to secure specimens of this rat-eradicator from London in order that experiments may be carried out with the object of proving its value. Sir Frederick Lugard in his minute referred to the means adopted to prevent the introduction of the vermin by way of vessels from foreign ports. The authorities have decreed that ships lying at the wharves should have funnel attachments on their mooring ropes under heavy penalties for contravention of the order. We have always been extremely sceptical of the efficacy of this method of preventing ingress to the unwelcome strangers. Usually the funnels are so wide that there is nothing to hinder a young and active rat from crawling through the smaller end of the funnel or climbing over it altogether. Hongkong rats are apparently able to walk on the roof, if all stories be true, and they certainly think nothing of scampering gaily along perpendicular pillars, no matter how highly burnished these may be. Then, again, why should a rat, and a Canton specimen of the tribe at that, endanger its spine by working its way through a funnel and along a tight-rope when it can walk quietly ashore by means of the half-dozen gangways which are placed for the convenience of passengers and cargo-carriers? The intelligence of the rats in these parts is abnormal, and if they are to be exterminated the simple methods which suffice in other countries will have to be abandoned for more ingenious devices whose purpose is less obvious. If the end the Government have in mind is to be achieved at all it must be through the co-operation freely offered and continuously given by the Chinese of all classes. Whenever the people are really interested the "death-knell" of the rat has been sounded. It is for the leaders of the Chinese in Hongkong—not the vociferous, self-advertising class, but the leaders and rulers of Chinese employees, whose word is law and whose actions inspire confidence—to come forward and determine how that should best be done and that aim realized. His Excellency has given magnificent proof of his keen attention to the claims of this vastly important question, and we trust his efforts in the direction of reform will secure that reward and success which they certainly deserve.

Owing to exigencies of space, Canton Notes are unavoidably held over. Renters telegrams, the report of the Diocesan School prize-giving and other local items are printed on page 7. On the same page will be found to-day's new advertisements. The report of the Public Works Committee on the proposed Typhoon Shelter appears on the 4th page. Page 2 contains the annual report of the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., and of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 23rd December was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

STATION leave of absence has been granted to Major A. E. Hatch, 12th Baluchi, from 30th January to 12th February with permission to travel in neighbouring countries.

THE General Officer Commanding has authorised an increase of the Garrison Military Police by 1 N. C. O. and 4 men, from 13th instant, for duty at Kowloon.

THE more important changes in the Share List to-day are as follows:

R. ob:..... 58.

Shanghai Dock..... The 72 ex div.

Langkawi ..... The 300 sales.

Wm. Powells ..... \$3; buyer.

RETURNING to England from a two years' commission in the Far East, the officers and men of His Majesty's cruiser *Kent*, which has gained a high reputation for gunnery whilst serving under the flag of Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, were paid off at 24th ult. at Chatham, and granted twenty-eight days' foreign service leave.

At the last meeting of the Public Works Committee, the Chairman explained that it was intended to locate the station of the Duke of Connaught permanently in the position which it now occupies opposite Blake Pier and that, as the pedestal on which it stands is not considered a suitable one, it had been proposed to provide a new one. He submitted three designs, marked A, B and C. Members unanimously agreed to recommend that the design marked C be adopted.

FROM home: papers received by the mail to-day note the success of an ex-Queen's College scholar in England. We refer to Mr. S. L. Ho, who has just passed his first examination in his course of studies to qualify as a civil engineer. Mr. Ho was bracketed with thirty-five other students in the second class, only six having qualified for the first class. This young gentleman, who is a Hongkong boy, is pursuing his studies in St. John's College, Cambridge; he is a son of Mr. Ho Fook, the well-known comprador of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong. Mr. Ho Fook has three other sons in England, all of whom are destined for the most liberal

education possible, and it is to be hoped that

the same success will attend him.

THE Chairman—Of course, the salaries increase as the work progresses. We want more men in the tunnel the further we get in. The expenditure in regard to the quarters is accounted for in this way. Shatin was found to be very inauspicious, and it was decided, on medical advice that the European staff quarters should be at a considerable height above the level of the valley. That necessitated a larger increase in expenditure.

Mr. Pollock—How much?

The Chairman—The formalities are not actually concluded. I would rather not mention the figure.

After some discussion on the question of a new alignment necessitating a re-survey and an expenditure of \$15,000,

Mr. Keswick observed that the salaries seemed to have increased, and there was a large expenditure on quarters, office expenses, medical charges, etc.

The Chairman—Of course, the salaries increase as the work progresses. We want more men in the tunnel the further we get in. The expenditure in regard to the quarters is accounted for in this way. Shatin was found to be very inauspicious, and it was decided, on medical advice that the European staff quarters should be at a considerable height above the level of the valley. That necessitated a larger increase in expenditure.

On the question of cost, Mr. Keswick re-

marked that they found themselves liable for

£1,000,000 sterling for a line 22 miles long;

He understood the country was difficult and the tunnel would be exceedingly expensive, but it still seemed to him that some economies might be made in the supervision of the work. A million seemed an extraordinary sum for 22 miles of railway.

The Chairman—I am not an engineer, but

he has been pronounced one of the most

difficult pieces of railway work in China.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hewett, the

Chairman stated that the engineer-in-chief

estimated the completion of the railway for

March, 1910.

After some further discussion, the Chairman

intimated that there was no desire to rush the

vote through in any way. If members wished for

further information, and they gave Government

particular points on which they desired information he would inform His Excellency of their

desires, and His Excellency would only be too

anxious to give all the information in his power,

but it would be useful if they could have some

definite point on which information was desired.

He promised to report the proceedings to His

Excellency, and undoubtedly to get a statement

which he hoped would satisfy the mem-

bers.

The Committee then adjourned.

TO THE WORLD OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

## HONGKONG'S SUBSIDIARY CURRENCY.

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

#### GREAT DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.

##### MATTER TO BE DISCUSSED BY EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon the report of the Subsidiary Coin Committee was laid on the table as sessional paper No. 1 of 1908. The minority report and minutes by the Governor were incorporated in the same paper. As this vexed question of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony is of general interest we reproduce in the present issue as much of the paper as will afford a clear conception of the difficulties surrounding any scheme for the reform of the local subsidiary currency. The draft Bill referred to in the majority report (A) for want of space and time, has been omitted:—

##### THE GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

###### OBJECT OF COMMITTEE.

The object of appointing a Committee is not only to advise Government on the steps to be taken, but also to dispose of impracticable proposals by pointing out why they are impracticable, and so to put an end to controversy by the weight attaching to the opinion of a representative body of public and expert opinion.

###### PRESENT PROPOSALS.

3. Some of the courses suggested, with the arguments advanced against them, are very briefly as follows:—

(a) That Hongkong subsidiary coinage being in excess of currency demands should be gradually withdrawn: (a) By exporting all received by Government as revenue within the limits of legal tender; (b) By purchasing and exporting additional coin as revenue permits.

**Arguments:**—Assuming that Hongkong coins are thus rehabilitated will this be of trade even though it benefits revenue? (by depressing the discount on subsidiary coins received as revenue) since subsidiary Chinese coins flow into the Colony and form a medium of exchange, even though not legal tender? Some maintain that withdrawal would stimulate the influx of Chinese coins and if these are debased others hold that they would out the better coinage. Others again think that Hongkong coins would be worth more here than in Canton they would be attracted here. If Hongkong coins were rehabilitated the economic position of Hongkong *vis-à-vis* Canton would be improved, and debased coin might cease to be accepted?—or be heavily discounted.

(b) That Hongkong subsidiary coins should be made unlimited legal tender and Government should redeem at par.

**Arguments:**—A Government pledge would be necessary for the currency would fall to the intrinsic value of the subsidiary coin? Result would be that the dollar would be finally ousted and subsidiary coins would be sole currency? The pledge cannot be given because there are insufficient dollars to redeem with. The Government liability would be unknown, and enormous, as all Hongkong coins in Canton would be collected and sent here? There is no obligation on Government to take such a step as it only imported coins in accordance with the demand at the time.

(c) That paper money should be issued in accordance with Mr. Mansfield's proposals. Enclosure 1.

**Arguments:**—That such proposal could not be adopted until all Hongkong coins had been redeemed?

(d) That importation and circulation of Chinese coins should be made illegal—*sic!* Straits Ordinance.

**Arguments:**—That this would dislocate trade with China which is essential to Hongkong. That the Chinese might retaliate; that it would cause great discontent among the Chinese here; would lead to an excessive number of prosecutions; that it would constitute an arbitrary interference with the rights of the individual to part with his goods for whatever consideration he likes; that though importation may be prohibited possession or circulation cannot be unless it is fraudulently tendered (e.g., debased or spurious coins) and that it would amount to confiscation of private property which is admissible only if the article is deleterious to morals or dangerous (e.g., liquor, arms, opium, &c.). Prohibition of importation is impracticable in a free port and without special and costly preventive services?

(e) That the remedy lies in hands of individuals, who should refuse Chinese coins or accept only at heavy discount.

**Argument:**—That a complete boycott is not feasible and if partial the firm refusing drives custom to its rivals. In any case custom is lost.

(f) That nothing should be done, and that subsidiary coins will then depreciate to the extent of their difference in bullion value from the dollar and remain stationary? It will then no longer pay the Canton mint to coin them.

**Argument:**—That depreciation is largely due to temporary causes which will, right themselves?

###### ACTION OF CHINA.

3. As the action of China is the originating cause of this difficulty, it would be well for the Committee to record their view as to what course of action it is desirable and practicable to urge on Peking, not being contrary to the interests of that Government—*sic!* Minute attached.

The argument there set out is I believe endorsed by Sir F. L. Jackson. It is now

Chinese Government to give effect to Article II of the Mackay Convention. In this connection it seems to me that a suggestion might be made that when reforming the currency China should undertake to make all subsidiary coinage of the same millesimal standard as the dollar and of equal proportional weight, e.g., 10-cent pieces shall equal one dollar in weight, in order to abolish the disparity in bullion or intrinsic value between the two. This would do away with the existing discount, which naturally tends to approximate to the difference between the intrinsic and the face value. In order to encourage the Chinese Government to do this it might be worth while to give an undertaking that if, and when China adopted this proposal, any subsidiary British coinage issued in future should also be of the same fineness and proportionate weight as the dollar. If China could go further, and agree to re-mint the subsidiary coinage already circulated by her mints, we might undertake to do the same. The advantage thus made would be great, and assuming that not more than 20 million dollars worth of Hongkong subsidiary coinage is still in circulation, the cost of redeeming and replacing it would not be an excessive price to pay for the benefit.

**Argument:**—That subsidiary coin is only a token and if made of the same proportionate weight and fineness as the standard it might be melted down at any time according as value of bullion fluctuates and thus involve great loss to Government. *Per contra.* It is urged that both the standard and subsidiary silver coins should have sufficient alloy to prevent their rising above bullion value.

The proportionate weight and fineness in India of silver coins less in value than the rupee is the same as the rupee, but on the other hand it is argued that the rupee itself is no longer the standard and is now itself a subsidiary coin.

###### PROCEEDINGS.

4. The proceedings of the committee need not, be, private, but their recommendations should obviously be confidential until Government has decided upon the course of action it proposes to adopt.

It will be for the committee to decide how far they can make their meetings open to the public without endangering free discussion and interchange of opinion. The object may perhaps be attained by a précis of the discussion of each day being communicated to the Press. Care will be taken to keep down contingent expenses (reporting, typewriting, &c.) to the lowest practicable limit.

F. D. LUGARD,  
20th August, 1907.

###### Enclosure 1]

###### MRS. MANSFIELD'S SUGGESTIONS.

1. That either the Government or the Banks issue fractional notes of different sizes for 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents in sufficient quantity for the requirements of the Colony. Such notes to be legal tender for any amount.

2. That a proclamation be made that from a certain fixed date no subsidiary coins of any kind can be accepted in the Government offices, all foreign enterprises issuing similar notices.

3. That the Government when that date expires undertake to repurchase for melting Hongkong subsidiary coinage at such premium over its intrinsic value as the Colony estimates it can afford. It is believed that this will have the effect of gradually drawing back to the Colony much of the Colonial coin on the nearer mainland and will have a tendency to further depreciate the Canton coins which, suffering under so many disabilities, will be likely to leave the Colony. Once the trams, sampans, chairs, rickshaws and the large shops generally insist on all payments being in notes, the debased Canton currency will be at once relegated to the small Chinese shops and even from them would probably in time disappear.

The inconvenience of the very small notes is acknowledged, but Japan has or had them to as low a value as 1 sen. To obviate this in some degree the 5 cent notes might be made very thin and be bound in little books of 20 like the rickshaw tickets in Shanghai. After being torn out, however, the loose ones should be redeemable at once at some special office. Arrangement should also be made that all dirty and ragged fractional notes passing through the Government offices and Banks should be destroyed and new ones issued in their stead.

The argument that the Government is to blame for the excessive issue of subsidiary coinage and cannot therefore justify its demerit is its issue, except by calling it in at par will not hold water. It implies that the Government knowingly and for the sake of profit flooded Hongkong and the mainland with subsidiary coinage, but this was not the case. To the writer's own knowledge, and the fact will be borne out by the Treasury archives, before the opening of the Chinese mints it was found impossible to keep in Hongkong sufficient subsidiary coinage for local use, and the Home Government grudgingly supplied perhaps a quarter of the amounts indentured for, so that the Colony was always on short commons, which the public greatly resented. The ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and many others would have taken enormous quantities of the coinage if the Banks could have obtained them from the Treasury. They met a very obvious want in China, which should have been supplied long ago by that country. It is estimated that some 43 million dollars worth of coins were issued, but it must be remembered that those are scattered over many thousands of square miles, and the writer does not believe that one-tenth of that amount will ever return to Hongkong even though a good premium were offered for them.

**Enclosure 2]**

EXTRACT FROM MEMO: BY SIR F. LUGARD, (JUNE, 1907.)

It is clearly of importance as regards the future, that continual efforts should be made by H.M.B.'s Minister at Peking to urge the

Chinese Government to give effect to Article II of the Mackay Convention. In this connection it seems to me that a suggestion might be made that when reforming the currency China should undertake to make all subsidiary coinage of the same millesimal standard as the dollar and of equal proportional weight, e.g., 10-cent pieces shall equal one dollar in weight, in order to abolish the disparity in bullion or intrinsic value between the two.

This would do away with the existing discount, which naturally tends to approximate to the difference between the intrinsic and the face value.

In order to encourage the Chinese Government to do this it might be worth while to give an undertaking that if, and when China adopted this proposal, any subsidiary British coinage issued in future should also be of the same fineness and proportionate weight as the dollar.

If China could go further, and agree to re-mint the subsidiary coinage already circulated by her mints, we might undertake to do the same.

The advantage thus made would be great, and assuming that not more than 20 million dollars worth of Hongkong subsidiary coinage is still in circulation, the cost of redeeming and replacing it would not be an excessive price to pay for the benefit.

**Treasury,**  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1907.

Sir,—As chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the condition of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony I have the honour to transmit for consideration of the Government the following documents, viz.—

A.—Report of four members.

B.—Draft Bill suggested in paragraph 14 thereof.

C.—Notes on the Governor's minute of the 20th August, 1907.

D.—Rep. by Mr. J. Armstrong.

E.—Note by the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne who had left the Colony before the third meeting.

F.—Report by three members of the committee.

G.—Report of the committee at the three meetings held. [Not printed.]

I may add that it would only mean an intermediate controversy, if the signatories to Report A were to reply to the comments of the signatories to Report F on the former. I have, etc.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Treasurer.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

We the undersigned members of the committee have the honour to report as follows:—

1. Subsidiary coinage is solely for the purpose of the internal retail trade and other small transactions within the Colony.

2. It is true that in past years the Hongkong subsidiary coinage played a considerable part in the trade with Canton, but judging from the trouble that has arisen in the last two years it would appear to have been an economic mistake to have directed it from its true purpose.

3. Just what quantity may from time to time be required is a matter of experience, but the chief test is the value of the coin in the open market.

4. It may however be taken that 5 per cent is sufficient in a community whose standard coin is \$1 and where the legal limit of tender is \$2.

5. Taking roughly the population of the Colony at 400,000 it would, therefore, appear that a total of \$1,000,000 at any one time is sufficient and assuming that the life of a coin is 20 years (which owing to past circumstances cannot yet be verified) a supply of \$50,000 a year would be ample under present circumstances.

6. The issue outstanding during the last 40 years is \$500,000 of which about \$50,000,000 were issued in the ten years prior to 1905, and the coinage has been during the past two years at a discount varying from 9 per cent. to 4 per cent.

7. From these facts it may be justly inferred that there is in existence under present circumstances a large over-issue of Hongkong subsidiary coinage.

8. For reasons unnecessary to state in detail it is obvious that it is desirable to rehabilitate the currency of the Colony and it only remains to consider the best practicable means for this purpose.

9. There is no necessity to demonetise the existing currency at any scheme for the substitution of a new coinage must necessarily prove more expensive than the rehabilitation of the present coinage unless, indeed, it is proposed to repudiate a proportion of the latter, a course which is most objectionable as tending to lower the credit and honour of the Colony.

10. One of the circumstances of the present depressed condition of the subsidiary coin is, notoriously the excessive circulation in the Colony of small coins struck at the Canton Mint.

11. These do not really constitute a subsidiary coinage as there is no legal standard in existence to which they are subsidiary, but are simply an imitation of the currency of the Colony manufactured by a local Government utterly ignorant of the first principles of political economy in regard to currency. The "par" value of these coins is therefore simply and solely their value as bullion.

12. From a political point of view it would be desirable to exclude this alien coinage which is to a certain extent responsible for the depression in the market value of the Colony's money.

13. Also, from the retail point of view at all events, there can be no objection to its exclusion on commercial grounds provided that a supply of Hongkong coinage is maintained, and there is no evidence to show that any loss or damage would occur to international trade in Canton.

14. Taking this last point first it is advised that an Ordinance be put into force giving the Governor-in-Council the powers already conferred on the Governor-in-Council of the Straits Settlements, with a view to the prohibition of the import and circulation of all alien sub-

sidary coinage whatever (imitation or otherwise), with the exception of the Chinese Cash, (which, however, might possibly be considered a standard, and not a subsidiary coin).

15. It is understood that at present Government is now withdrawing from circulation all subsidiary coin received as revenue and that the Secretary of State has recommended to permit the redemption at market value of a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 yearly.

16. We approve of this course, (which, however, will be a failure unless prohibition is enforced), provided that when the coinage reaches par value, redemption should be stopped and a reserve of coin be kept in the Colony so as to prevent a shortage in the supply and avoid the possibility of the coinage being at a premium. As an additional precaution, the export of Hongkong coin might be prohibited. Application for coin from such reserve should be strictly kept down to a maximum for each application.

17. It is recommended that, whatever course of action be adopted by Government, due notice be given to all parties concerned except perhaps in the case of the import of alien coins. If any hardship arose in particular instances due consideration would be given to such.

18. It does not appear that there would be any advantage to the Colony to attempt to come to agreements on this question with the authorities either at Canton or Peking.

19. Until China has properly initiated a currency in accordance with economic principles, no proper agreement is even possible and it is always probable that if one were entered into it would be evaded or abrogated according as profit therefrom might accrue to the authorities concerned.

20. The regulation of its subsidiary coinage is purely an internal affair of the Colony and it would appear to be, at least, undignified for this Government to rely on assistance from a Foreign Power to ensure its rehabilitation even if such assistance were practicable and forthcoming.

21. Whatever the Government can do, however, to urge the inception of a proper currency in China should be done.

A. M. THOMSON, Chairman.  
ROUT SHEWAN.  
A. J. RAYMOND.  
WAI A YUK.

26th October, 1907.

###### REPLY OF THE 4 MEMBERS WHO SIGNED "A."

[Notes on Governor's Minute of 20th

August, 1907.]

Para. 2.

(1.) See Report A.

(2.) This would result in the exclusion of the dollar and the acceptance of the debased coinage as the standard of the Colony at its true value say 11 per cent. discount.

(3.) Mr. Mansfield's proposal involves re-education which cannot be recommended.

The note issue would involve great trouble and expense.

If made unlimited legal tender the subsidiary coinage would become the standard of the Colony.

(4.) See Report A.

(5.) The community has already been informed by a public notification as to the true value of Canton coin.

(6.) The Canton mint may always be ready to issue whenever the price makes it profitable.

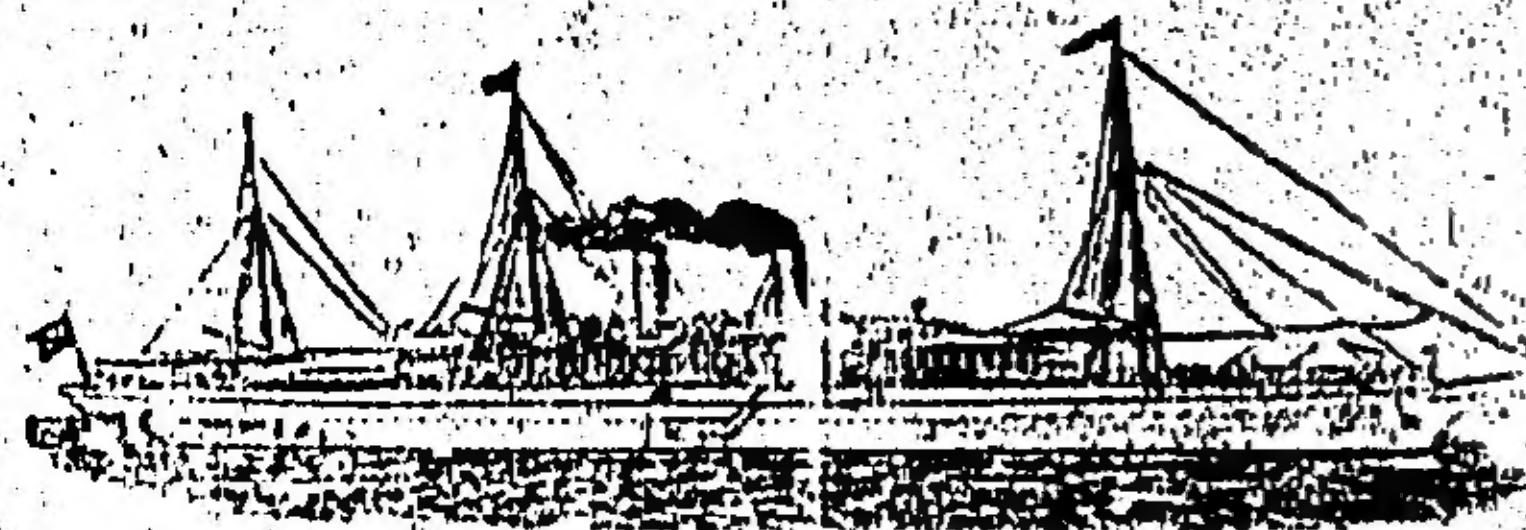
The variation in the internal exchange of the Colony makes it imperative for the Government to take every practicable step towards rehabilitation.

Para. 3. The standard in any country is practically worth only its bullion value. The more alloy there is the lower the value of the standard.

The rupee is supposed to be exchangeable in India at the rate of 15 to the £. This price is far above its bullion value and it must therefore be in these circumstances considered a subsidiary coin or token.

¶ Enclosure 2. It is essential to a currency that the subsidiary coin cannot be of the same bullion value proportionately as the standard coin otherwise it would cease to be a subsidiary coinage in the true sense.

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

## (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave HONGKONG	Arrive VANCUVER	Sailing Date
"MONTAGUE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th		Feb. 22nd
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Feb. 13th		Mar. 2nd
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th		Mar. 3rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th		April 27th
"MONTAGUE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd		May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th		May 25th

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers will depart at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New, Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,000 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London: 1st Class,  $\frac{1}{2}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{4}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{8}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{16}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{32}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{64}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{128}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{256}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1024}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{2048}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{4096}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{8192}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{16384}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{32768}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{65536}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{131072}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{262144}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{524288}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1048576}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{2097152}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{4194304}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{8388608}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{16777216}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{33554432}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{67108864}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{134217728}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{268435456}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{536870912}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{107374184}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{214748368}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{429496736}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{858993472}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1717986944}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3435973888}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{6871947776}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1374389552}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{2748779104}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{5497558208}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{10995116416}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{21990232832}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{43980465664}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{87960931328}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{175921862656}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{351843725312}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{703687450624}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{140737490128}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{281474980256}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{562949960512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1125899921024}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{2251799842048}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{4503599684096}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{9007199368192}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{18014398736384}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{36028797472768}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{72057594945536}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{14411518989072}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{28823037978144}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{57646075956288}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{115292151913176}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{230584303826352}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{461168607652704}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{922337215305408}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1844674430610816}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3689348861221632}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{7378697722443264}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{14757395444886528}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{29514790889773056}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{59029581779546112}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{118059163559092224}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{236118327118184448}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{472236654236368896}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{944473308472737792}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1888946616945475584}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3777893233890951168}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{7555786467781902336}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{15111572935563804672}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{30223145871127609344}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{60446291742255218688}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{120892583484510437376}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{241785166968520874752}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{483570333937041749504}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{967140667874083498008}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1934281335748166996016}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3868562671496333992032}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{7737125342992667984064}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{15474250685985335968128}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{30948501371970671936256}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{61897002743941343872512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{123794005487882677545024}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{247588010975765355090048}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{495176021951530710180096}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{990352043873061420360192}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1980704087746122840720384}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3961408175492245681440768}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{7922816350984491362881536}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{15845632709768927325763072}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{31691265419537854651526144}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{63382530839075709303052288}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{12676506167815141860610576}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{25353012335630283721221152}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{50706024671260567442442304}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{10141204934532113488488608}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{20282409869064226976977216}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{40564819738128453953954432}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{81129639476256907907908864}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{16225927893251881581581768}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{32451855786503763163163536}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{64903711573007526326327072}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{129807423146015052652654448}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{25961484629203010530530896}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{51922969258406021061061792}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{103845938516812042122123584}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{207691877033624084244247168}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{415383754067248168488494336}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{830767508134496336977988672}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1661535016268992673955977344}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3323070032537985347911954688}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{6646140065075970695823909376}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{13292280130151941391647818732}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{26584560260303882783295637464}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{53169120520607765566591274928}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{106338241041215531133182549856}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{212676482082430662266365099712}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{425352964164861324532730199424}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{850705928329722649065460398848}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1701411856659445298130920797696}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3402823713318890596261841595392}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{6805647426637781192523683190784}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{13611294853275562385047366381568}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{27222589706551124770094732763136}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{54445179413022249540189465526272}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{108890358826044498880378931052544}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{217780717652088997760757862105088}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{435561435304177995521515724210176}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{871122870608355991043031448420352}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{1742245741216711920860658896840704}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{3484491482433423841721317793681408}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{6968982964866847683442635587362816}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{13937965929733695366885271174725632}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{27875931859467390733770542349451264}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{55751863718934781467541084698902528}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{11150372743786956293508216937780516}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{22300745487573912587016433875561032}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{44601490975147825174032867751122064}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{89202981950295650348065735502244128}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{17840596390059130069613147100448256}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{35681192780118260139226294200896512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{71362385560236520278452588401793024}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{14272477112047304055690577683586048}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{28544954224094608111381155367172096}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{57089888448189216222762310734344192}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{11417977689637843244552620146868384}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{22835955379275686489105240293736768}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{45671910758551372978210480587473536}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{91343821517102745956420961174947072}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{18268764303420549191281922234988144}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{36537528606841098382563844469976288}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{73075057213682196765127688939952576}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{146150114427243935330255377879851552}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{29230022885448787066051075575970304}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{58460045770897574132102151151940608}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{11692009154179548264204230230388116}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{23384018308359096528408460460776232}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{46768036616718193056816920921552464}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{93536073233436386113633841843104928}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{187072146466872772227267683686209856}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{374144292933745544454535367372419712}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{74828858586749058890907073474483944}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{14965771717349511778181414694897888}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{29931543434699023556362829389795776}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{59863086869398047112725658779591552}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{11972617373879609422545131755982304}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{23945234747759218845090263511964608}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{47890469495518437690180527023889216}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{95780938990536875380361054047778432}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{191561877981073750760722108095556864}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{383123755962147501521444216191113728}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{76624751192429500304288843238222756}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{153249502384859006085777686476445512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{30649900476971801217155537295289128}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{61299800953943602434311074585578256}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{12259960190788724868662214971156512}$  st Class,  $\frac{1}{24519920381577449737324429942313024}$  st Class

## DIOCESSAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

## ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The last of the series of prize-distributions which have engaged the attention of the public for the past week, or so, concluded to-day, when the scholars of the Diocesan School and Orphanage were handed their prizes by His Excellency Sir Frederick Luard, who was accompanied by Lady Luard and Captain Mitchell Taylor and Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, A. D. C's.

Those present were—Bishop Lander, Archdeacon Bannister, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and Mrs. G. H. Bateson Wright, Mr. Ho Kam Tong, Rev. and Mrs. Pearce, Rev. Mr. F. T. Johnson, Mrs. Tuicher, Miss Nird, Mrs. and Mrs. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Braund, Miss J. H. France, Mrs. Bishop of Dioesan Girls' School, Mrs. H. L. White, Mrs. J. Shepherd, Mrs. Gourdin, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. McPherson, Dr. Miss Sibree, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Atkinson, Rev. Stephens, etc.

## HADRON STEPHEN'S REPORT.

Mr. Piercy said:—The year began rather unfortunately, for the boys had re-assembled only a short time after the Chinese New Year holidays, when an epidemic of mumps, measles and chicken-pox broke out and the school was closed by medical advice for ten days (including Easter), and absence on account of illness was very common until the warm weather set in, in May. Notwithstanding this, with an enrolment of 320 boys, the average attendance was 226.5 compared with 221.5 in 1906. Every year a number of applicants for admission both as boarders and day-scholars have to be refused for want of accommodation, so that much higher figures cannot be expected until the older and more dilapidated parts of the buildings are replaced by more modern and larger premises. In addition to weekly examinations held throughout the year, I examined the whole school at midsummer and again at the close of the present term and am satisfied with the good work done throughout the year, and more especially the improvement in the lower part of the school. At the Oxford Local Examinations in July 8 boys passed the preliminary, 4 the junior and 3 the senior, making a total of 15 as compared with 12 passes last year. In the hon. secretary's annual report, Dr. Bateson Wright reviews the 23 years that these local examinations have been held in the Colony and concludes with this sentence, "It is manifest that the palm for steady success during the last 16 years cannot be withheld from the Diocesan School." Mr. Wolfe, H. M.'s Inspector of Schools, who examined the boys orally in the lower part of the school and by written work in the upper forms last December, has awarded to Chiu Chuan-tai a prize for history, kindly presented by Mr. H. W. Kennett, for the boy most distinguished in the Government examinations. Rev. A. D. Stewart conducted the examination in religious knowledge, both reports are appended. During the winter months the Government loaned us the excellent lanterns and slides prepared by the League of the Empire, and Mr. Brown again most ably lectured on the United Kingdom and its Dominions beyond the Sea. Mr. Sykes giving valuable help with the lanterns. The series of lectures was attended by the senior girls from the "Fairlawn" and Diocesan Girls' Schools as well as our own boys.

Two years ago, Sir Matthew Nathan presented a handsome silver shield, to be competed for by teams of ten from any school teaching hygiene. Seven schools entered for the examination which was held at Queen's College for boys and at the Bellairs Schools for girls. Our team consisted of five boys from the fourth and five from the fifth standards; their aggregate of marks was about 60 more than that of any other team and so we, for the second time, carried off the shield. The Hon. Dr. Atkinson has kindly given a prize for the best hygiene paper in the school. In January of last year, Mrs. Nobis resigned to be married and her place was most efficiently filled by Mrs. Tuxford, a trained and certificated teacher who has greatly improved the work of the lower classes, especially in arithmetic. In November Mr. Duncan Brown arrived from Australia to take the place of Mr. Hall on his return to England. The Anglo-Chinese assistant was twice changed and now we have in Mr. Lui Cho-hang a teacher who can make his order and explain the English lessons in Chinese most satisfactorily.

The boarders have been regularly drilled by Sergeant Lillard, of the Middlesex Regiment. The bathing excursions were greatly enjoyed and an increasingly large number of boys are able to swim; the season closed with aquatic sports when prizes for the various events were eagerly contested for; our thanks are due to Messrs. Nairn and Tuxford for kind assistance on that occasion. On Boxing Day the usual joint picnic for the boarders in the two Diocesan Schools was held and a pleasant afternoon was spent at "Seaton" where various sports were indulged in. Cricket and more especially football still continue very popular and matches have been played with varying success. Our thanks are due to J. H. Yau, Esq., who kindly gave a lantern and slides; to Messrs. Scott & Co. for 10 bags of flour; also to the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. J. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, Fung W. Chua, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, B. W. Kennett, Sir Tak-fan, F. Southey, A. S. Tuxford and Wing Pochuwa for contributions towards the prize fund.

Following is the Inspector of Schools' report—

Staff.—Head-master; 7 assistant European masters, and mistresses; 3 Chinese masters.

Discipline and organization.—Good. The work of the school continues to be very efficient on the whole, but more attention will have to be paid to arithmetic and grammar in certain classes and to Chinese throughout.

Sanitation.—Very satisfactory.

Apparatus.—Very satisfactory.

Floor space.—Sufficient for 470 pupils.

English.—Colloquial. This subject is distinctly good in the upper standards, but I and II are weak.

Reading.—Good throughout.

Writing.—All papers shown us were neat and showed that this subject has received atention.

Composition.—Very good in Standard VII. The subject matter was well thought out and the essays were written in good style, but the first person and such terms as—"firstly," "secondly," should be avoided in any essay. In Standards VI, and V there were numerous grammatical errors and mistakes in spelling, which brought down the standard of the essays. Standard V reproduced a story which only two boys failed to understand. The four lower standards were fair. Their chief weaknesses were mistakes in grammar.

Declaration.—In the lower standards was good.

Grammar.—Good on the whole. The parsing in Standard IV was poor. Standard VII was distinctly good.

Geography.—Good. The papers were neat, standard VI might have done better as the paper was easy. The work in III and II is rather too general, being chiefly confined to definition. It offered very little for examination.

History.—Standard VII did very well indeed. Their work was well above the usual school standard and showed careful teaching. In this connection the paper shown by Chiu Yan-tsz deserves special mention. Standard VI very fair. Standard V good.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic good in the lower standards, poor in IV, V and VI, and good in Standard VII. This subject will have to receive more attention in the new year.

Geometry.—Good. If a proposition is contained on a new page the figure should be drawn again to facilitate the proof being checked.

Geometrical Drawing.—Standard VI good; VII very good. The inking of the drawings is a great improvement.

Algebra.—Standard V very fair; the average was brought down by several complete failures. Standard VI fair only. Standard VII distinctly good and a great advance on the two lower standards.

Bookkeeping.—This subject is taken in Standard VII only. The work was fairly accurate and the commercial terms were well well known.

Latin.—The upper classes, VI and VII, suffered as this subject had to be dropped during the preparation of the pupils for the Oxford Local Examinations. Class V where the study was not interrupted did well.

Chinese.—Reading and composition were done in Standards I to III only and translation from and into Chinese in Standards V, VI and VII. Standard IV appears to have been omitted. Reading and composition should be continued up to Standard V at least.

Chinese Reading.—Standard I fair to poor. Standard II good on the whole but 5 boys were quite unable to read. III fair to poor. Reading certainly requires more attention.

Composition.—Very fair, but each class had a bad consisting of boys who knew nothing.

Translating from Chinese into English.—Standards VI very fair. Standard VII good, but only four boys in all showed up papers in these two standards. In Standard V, 8 boys did translation. Two did well, the remainder badly and among them three wrote nonsense.

English into Chinese.—Standard VI did as well as did Standard VII but in the former some boys did not know the Chinese title for the Registrar-General. In the same standard, a boy did not know the form in which a Chinese petition should be written. Chinese seems to be somewhat neglected and should receive more attention. It might be well to class the boys in Chinese according to their attainments and not according to the English class they are in. The present system tends to keep good boys back.

Grants.—I again return the school as "thoroughly efficient" and recommend a grant at the rate of 35/- (Applause).

## SCRIPTURE REPORT.

The Scripture report is follows:—The first year examination of the two lowest classes was very encouraging, the answers of the boys in the second standard being particularly bright and intelligent, showing a clear grasp of what they had been taught. The written answers of Standards III and IV were disappointing, only a small proportion obtaining more than half marks, many of the answers showing a bad confusion of the facts learned. The three upper standards were, on the other hand, distinctly good. Out of 26 boys in Standard V, 10 obtained more than half marks, 7 got over 70% the prize-winner getting 98%. Five of the top boys in the sixth standard, is a decidedly more difficult paper, obtained over half marks, while the whole of Standard VII, with one exception, doing the same paper, obtained more than 60% a decidedly creditable performance. (Applause).

## WELCOME.

Bishop Lander said, on behalf of the committee, the staff and the boys of the school, he presented a very cordial welcome to their Excellencies, who had so very kindly attended the annual prize distribution. He thought ladies and gentlemen who took an interest in education had had plenty of occupation during the last few days. The same faces at the different prize distributions showed a spirit of harmony in connection with education, and it would be a good thing if they had the same hearty co-operation in their educational work. The English people were sometimes in danger of suffering from the disease called isolation, but the scholars at the Diocesan School were not likely to suffer from that. His Lordship, concluding, advised the boys to do what they had to do with all their might, and then called upon the Governor to address the assembly.

## THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said that at last year's prize distribution the proceedings were clouded by the memory of the loss of Bishop House, who was so deservedly popular as chairman of the committee of the school, and who lost his life in the typhoon of September, 1906. During the last

year his predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, had been transferred to another sphere, and they had again lost in him a great friend and one who took the keenest interest in the Diocesan Boys' School. The Bishop and himself who were the successors to these supporters of education in Hongkong, and of the Diocesan Boys' School, were there to assure you 'boldly by our presence and by our words that we take no less deep an interest in the education of this school than those who preceded us.' (Applause). He had glanced at previous reports concerning this school, and he saw it had been a fortunate task to whoever presided in the chair on this occasion almost invariably to praise the work of the previous year, and to congratulate the school on its progress, and he was most glad it had fallen to him to be able to do the same this year. The average attendance had increased, it stood at 400 last year, it had risen again to 226. The headmaster in his report which they had just heard said he was thoroughly satisfied with the progress made during the year, and he thought the standard was a high one. He was glad to see, also, that he had special stress on the progress of the lower school. The Inspector of Schools said that the school was thoroughly efficient, and was awarded the highest grade. (Applause).

He would like to have been able to do the report of the committee for the past year, but he believed it was not yet issued. However, he looked up the report for before 1906, and saw that the committee then said they were glad to be able to congratulate the school on more pupils, more fees and a better average attendance, and he thought from what he had heard the school would be able to say the same on the year just closed. (Applause).

Proceeding, his Excellency said:—Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot have more pupils if you have not got room to put them, and we heard from Mr. Piercy that the accommodation in the school is now too limited and he desires that new buildings should replace the old ones.

The school is managed by a very powerful and influential committee and I hope they will take this matter into their consideration and see whether or not it is feasible to make the extensions the headmaster desires, so that in a future year you will not have to say that boys have been from year to year refused because there was not room to put them up.

Personally, I should like to say that any extensions should be specially extended to accommodate for boys. I believe myself that a boy does not derive the full benefit of school life, if I said the other day at, I think, St. Joseph's College, unless he learns to find his own level amongst other boys; unless he learns the training of character which necessarily comes from mixing with other boys and finding, as I said, his level amongst them. The Inspector of Schools gives us a detailed criticism on the different subjects which have formed the study of the past year. I do not intend to follow him in detail, of criticism or detailed remarks upon them. Personally, although I have myself always been on the classical side in public schools, I am sorry to see that Latin is taught in a school which numbers only eighteen Europeans out of a total of 248. I think this is a matter for the committee to decide. I am very glad to be able to congratulate the school on winning the Hygiene Shield for the second time in succession and with a large preponderance of marks—so above any other competitors. (Applause).

I am glad to hear of the interest taken and the good achieved in visual instruction. That I think is one of the forms in which habits of observation can best be trained, and those habits of observation, I entirely concur with our Lordship, are at least as useful as those of the classroom. In sport, you did not succeed last year in retaining the Football Field, but I hear that both football and cricket have been well maintained. There are a large number of schools in Hongkong each with a different aim and object and we can gauge to some extent their relation towards each other and their comparative merit in the matter of education by the report of the Inspector of Schools, but that report does not include Queen's College and I think St. Stephen's. We can also gauge it to some extent by the competitions for the Oxford Local Examinations and also by the competitions for the Bellairs prize, the Hygiene Shield, and other prizes for every competition between all the schools. But I should like myself to see some simple test on general information and general intelligence. I propose, therefore, if it meets with the concurrence of the headmaster to offer a small prize next year for a paper on general information."

He said he would set it himself and ask one or two questions on each subject which had formed the study of the past year; and each school would nominate, say four or five boys, to compete. He would like, if possible, to institute a handicap for age but it would be seen whether that was feasible or not. In sports and athletics, too, they had a football league and a challenge shield, but he saw comparatively few cricket matches, and no matches at all so far as he was aware in hockey, tennis, swimming &c. He made the suggestion, that they should appoint a committee of one master from each of the principal schools and, perhaps, one boy, and they should form a general committee on sports and athletics. It should be their business, if possible, to institute an inter-school annual athletic competition and also to arrange different inter-school matches. And so far as he could see such competition as there had been between the different schools, in athletics had been limited to the first eleven of each school in either cricket or football. He would like to see second players compete together and if it was possible to get up a sufficient number of second eleven in the different schools he would be glad to offer a prize. It was only yesterday that he came across a book, written by China's great statesman, Chiu Chih Tung, entitled "China's Only Hope." It was a remarkable book, written by a remarkable man, Chiu Chih Tung, he said, was second to none

of China's statesmen, and he had a peculiar claim upon our attention, both on account of his patriotism, and his learning, and his disinterestedness. Perhaps in that matter he was rather exceptional. Chiu Chih Tung said, speaking of education, "that it is absolutely necessary for China to utilise Western knowledge of knowledge alone can preserve China from destruction." He beseeched his readers to put aside their *wang* and *que* by which are understood empty form, and pride and lack of energy. He urged the establishment of schools throughout China and goes so far as to say on the temples of Buddha and *an* that seven out of ten should be turned into schools. These are the words of one of the greatest Chinese statesmen, and they should carry a great weight with Chinese views. He wished the scholars a pleasant holiday and a happy New Year, and he advised them not to be idle at holiday-time, but to devote a little of their time in keeping abreast with what they had to read during the past year and he recommended that they should read interesting and instructive books. Those who had won books should read them, the others could borrow. (Applause).

The prizes were then distributed.

## Telegrams.

## [Reuter's.]

## Japanese Immigration.

London, 21st January.

Returns published in Washington show that there were 6,234 fewer Japanese immigrants in the United States in December 1907 than in December 1906.

Ottawa reports that the report of the Deputy Minister for Labour, Mr. King, of his mission to British Columbia, points out that the Japanese Government is not concerned with immigration from Hawaii, while the Canadian Companies were the cause of Japan departing from the policy of prohibiting the entrance of labourers. If the regulations were strictly observed, Japanese immigration was not likely to cause any serious embarrassment to Canada.

Shipping Report.

Sir *Kwintan*, from Calcutta, &c.—Moderate to light breeze with corresponding sea, sea and clear to the parallel of 18° North, to port fresh N.E. by winds and rough sea, overcast with drizzling rain.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

## MAILS DUE.

German (Zetland) 28th inst.

German (Kiel) 1st prox. a.m.

The s.s. *Catania* left Kobe, on 22nd inst., and is due here on 27th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Socorro* left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

Jan. 22nd. 10.00 a.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.33 30.32  
Temperature ..... 60° 61°  
Humidity ..... 82% 77%  
Rainfall ..... 0.02

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DOUGLAS' STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

## "HAIMUN."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

## STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

## "PENINSULAR."

will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

## E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "PENINSULAR."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at *Shelvock* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo

From London, Dec. 22 S.S. *Britannia* and *Banca*.

From Persian Gulf, *SS. B.I.S.N.* and *B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

## HONGKONG'S SUBSIDARY CURRENCY.

[Continued from page 5.]

## 1.—ACTION AS REGARDS CHINA.

The majority report oppose any agreements with Peking or Canton (para. 18) while the majority [1. minority—Ed., H.K.T.] report is strongly in favour of negotiation and, thinks it, would be effective. Both independents are in favour of negotiation; Mr. Armstrong qualifying this by urging that action should not be delayed pending the result of such efforts, and Mr. Osborne desiring a time limit of six months. Although the majority report is opposed to negotiation para. 22 of the chairman's memo, on which the report is based says that Government should take whatever steps are possible to urge China to reform her currency. There is, in any case a majority in favour of negotiation—so the lines I presume of the minority report? The latter with Mr. Osborne desire to defer any action for six months till the result is known. The majority with Mr. Armstrong would desire to take action independently of the negotiations. There is thus a majority of one for the latter course.

Note.—Are the negotiations with Peking merely to urge the fulfilment of the vague undertaking contained in Art. II of the Mackay Treaty? or does the committee suggest that we should urge that all Provincial Mints should be under central control, their output limited, and their coinage uniform in weight, fineness, and face value. Or that a gold standard should be urged, or any other proposals? I do not think that at this stage it would be useful or possible to second an officer to go to Peking. As regards Canton the proposals of the minority report are clear. In the minutes of meetings other points were raised. Is it suggested that the Viceroy should be asked to withdraw any of the coins now in circulation? I assume not. Should he (as suggested) be asked to coin and issue dollars?

## II.—PROHIBITION.—IMPORT, EXPORT, AND CIRCULATION.

The majority report recommends prohibition, and I assume from para. 14 that the draft Bill submitted (which I have not seen before) is in the approximate form which they desire that the Legislature should take. Mr. Osborne agrees with them, but would defer action for six months. Mr. Armstrong agrees to prohibit import (but says "nothing about export or circulation—does he agree regarding these? except, under permit which is provided in sec. 6.(3) of the draft Bill.

He suggests a course, i.e., licences to be granted on application without restriction with a view to proving that the import is not, solely or chiefly from Canton, and that it is done by money changers and money lenders who do not affect trade. In the latter view Mr. Osborne concurred, Mr. Armstrong's remedy, apparently, is that Government should fix a rate of exchange and establish a bureau. This in effect is that he is opposed to prohibition and sides with the minority, which appears clear from his remarks on page 9 of meeting 3. His licence system really amounts only to registration of imports as in opium, &c. The votes on this subject are therefore 5 for and 4 against.

There is therefore a majority in favour of prohibition. (This was opposed emphatically in the minority report on the grounds that trade would suffer, and, that Hongkong is too intimately associated with South China to render it possible for us to exclude Chinese coin, which would depreciate Chinese coins.)

Note.—The practical difficulties in enforcing such legislation were hardly sufficiently debated. The proposal may be divided into 4 heads— are all equally practicable and equally useful? If not, which should be tried first, and with what initial modifications?

(a) Import of Chinese subsidiary coins.—In what way do those members who described the provisions of sec. 6 as too drastic suggest that the restriction should bear less heavily, otherwise by reduction of penalties? Since the majority recommend this course what modifications or tentative measures would be the signatures of the minority report suggest? To what extent do the majority consider that permits should at first be issued? Should there be a licence fee? If it is true that Chinese subsidiary coins are largely imported by dealers or changers for discount, profit would not a very heavy licence fee for import in bulk be justified and useful? Would such a fee be sufficient in itself to check over-large imports without resorting to prohibition at first?

(b) Import of coins which are legal tender.—Refusal to admit our own coins would seem to amount to repudiation, against which the Committee is unanimous (see note of minority on para. 9 of majority report). Some members suggested a five years period of grace after which, there should be repudiation. I understand this proposal was abandoned by all? It must be remembered that we have made a profit of two millions on putting these coins into circulation. In view of these remarks are the committee prepared to withdraw these words from the draft Bill? Of course, restrictions on import of Hongkong coins could be temporarily withdrawn if more such coins were required in order to replace the Chinese coins ousted from circulation: as Messrs. Shaw and Armstrong point out, it is the principle contained in the words which give power to prohibit import of legal tender to which I refer. Since it appears to be at variance with the unanimous view regarding repudiation recorded by the committee.

(c) Export of legal tender coins.—Are the majority unanimous in thinking prohibition of such coins to be expedient or necessary? except as a measure of reciprocity in case the Two Kwang provinces undertake to prohibit export of their coinage—which would be impossible and chimerical? The object being to prohibit, not our coinage, decrease by exportation would be disadvantageous, and it is highly improbable that export to any large extent would take place, as in former years, now that China is flooded with subsidiary coin.

ago of her own? It is in fact admitted that the danger lies the other way, i.e., of an influx of Hongkong coins from China when their value approaches par, bare? If the Hongkong coins should rise above par they can be reduced in value by issues from the reserves? Prohibition of export would be difficult to enforce? The proposal to prohibit export is I presume meant to apply only after Hongkong coins reached par?

(d) Circulation of prohibited coins.—Part of the majority report as amplified by section 3 (1) and section 6 (5) of the draft Bill, appears to require some further explanation. Persons (under section 6) may legally import specified quantities of "prohibited" coins, and presumably under the licences referred to in section 6 (3) further quantities might be authorized.

How then can the Police discriminate

between the coins circulated after legal import, and those circulated after illegal import? Clearly the only resource available to a person who has legally imported "prohibited" coins (i.e., in quantities less than those prescribed or under licence) is to change it at once for legal tender, the object being to create a large demand for legal tender and so to rehabilitate the Hongkong coins? Will not this mean a large profit to the money changer class? and (as above suggested) should not this be simultaneously met by a heavy tax on this class? Would the committee agree that the prohibition of circulation should be temporarily deferred in order to prevent (a) discount of trade; (b) hardship to ignoramus and poor persons and (c) influx of Hongkong coin from China which, even if prohibited, would be largely smuggled in?

(e) Circulation of prohibited coins.—No difficulty arises as circulation is to be prohibited *in toto*.

Coins imported under licence are only to be used for exchange purposes.

The money changer will not do any more business perhaps than they have been doing recently, but in any case it would be invidious for Government to discriminate them from other legitimate business in the Colony by putting on a special tax.

The whole report of the majority is modified by paragraph 17 which would allow prohibition of circulation to be deferred for such time as Government considered expedient.

The majority have no objection to the influx of Hongkong coin in any case.

## III.—WITHDRAWAL OF HONGKONG COINS.

## FROM CIRCULATION.

The word "prohibition" as used in the majority report means total prohibition of circulation (after due notice) and in addition to assist such prohibition, partial prohibition of import of alien coins.

Hongkong coin is not considered under prohibition in present circumstances.

The majority consider that prohibition is necessary to give full and proper effect to the policy of withdrawing Hongkong coins from circulation, and that the prohibition of circulation of alien coins is the first important point in the matter.

The present policy of the Government may be continued but no coins sent home for melting and sale till a final decision as to further action has been arrived at.

No purchases of coins in the open market should be made in the meantime.

A. M. THOMSON.  
A. J. RAYMOND.  
ROBERT SHAWAN.  
WEI A YUK.

## THE MINORITY'S REPLY.

The minority's reply to H. E. memo, of 10th November, 1907, is given in parallel columns. In reproducing the answers we are not reprinting the Governor's questions which are given above. Reference is made to them in numerical order; the numbers preceding each of the following answers correspond to the respective paragraphs of the Governor's questions:

1.—This question to be replied to by the "Independents."

2.—See memorandum attached.

3.—Minority have nothing to say.

4.—This is for the majority to say. The minority disagreed "in toto" with prohibition at this stage.

5.—See above answer. If the Government should decide to enforce prohibition we believe only strong measures will make such a scheme effective, hence our objection to it.

6.—These questions to be replied to by the majority.

7.—Even if the statement is correct the minority consider that it would not be advisable to impose such a fee. Heavy licence fees would only be shifting the burden off one shoulder to the other. Money changers would take advantage of it.

8.—Yes; the proposed time limit was abandoned.

9.—This is for the majority to say—the minority had no hand in drafting the Bill. In my opinion coins that are legal tender cannot be prohibited unless we are prepared to face the stigma of repudiation. It would be difficult to prevent smuggling.

10.—This is a question for the majority to answer. The minority are of opinion that the export of legal tender coins should not be prohibited.

11.—The export of any large amount is the ordinary course of trade seems now improbable and can therefore have little influence on repudiation.

12.—Admitted, but such an influx would not take place if by arrangement the discount on both British and Canton subsidiary coins was gradually and simultaneously reduced.

13.—Agreed.

14.—For the majority to answer.

15.—Impossible.

16.—A large demand for Hongkong subsidiary coins would reduce the percentage of discount on these coins. If, by legislation, we made our coins more valuable than the Canton ones a large percentage of those held in China might come back to Hongkong unless their import was prohibited, and this would mean repudiation which Committee are unanimously opposed to. (The course suggested by the minority is to bring about a gradual and simultaneous reduction of the discount on both Hongkong and Canton subsidiary coins.)

17.—Not necessarily so, as competition could to a certain extent be relied upon.

18.—The minority, while disagreeing with prohibition of import and circulation, would recommend that, to render the first effective, the second must be introduced simultaneously after sufficient notice has been given to the public that both import and circulation are to be prohibited. To at once prohibit the import of Canton subsidiary coins and to temporarily defer prohibition of their circulation would give big holders of these coins an opportunity to unload their stock to those "ignorant and poor persons."

19.—First part 16 be applied to by the minority. The minority consider that if their proposal is adopted and prove successful, if the import and circulation of Canton subsidiary coins

is prohibited, as recommended by the majority, a considerable influx of Hongkong subsidiary coins from the Two Kwang Provinces may be expected and, in order to bring the coins up to par, withdrawal by Government would be necessary until the demand overtook the supply. Until a final decision is arrived at the minority consider that the Government should continue to withdraw the coins received as revenue and retain them in the Colony.

D. R. LAW.  
A. G. WOOD.  
J. R. M. SMITH.

## MEMORANDUM REFERRED TO IN ANSWER

## TO QUESTION 2.

1. In urging the fulfilment of Art. II. of the Mackay Treaty, we certainly understand it to refer to all Provincial mints.

2. As regards the question of a new standard (silver coin) it was suggested in the original minute (10th August) on subsidiary coinage, under enclosure 2, to have subsidiary coins "of the same millesimal fineness, as the dollar and of equal proportional weight, &c., to ten-cent pieces must equal one dollar in weight, in order to abolish the disparity in weight or intrinsic value between the two."

To this we have to say that—

Having small coins of the same proportionate weight and fineness to the standard coin is sound enough but we think needlessly expensive. We suggest that they be of equal fineness but reduced in relative weight to an extent to cover minting charges say 1%. This would be sufficient to prevent the small coin being melted on the one hand and going to a heavy discount on the other.

We would add that this is a question affecting not only Hongkong but British interests in the various treaty ports of China, and an exchange of views should first be sought so as to arrive at an unanimous representation.

That naturally means protracted negotiations. On that account the majority recommended separate negotiations as regards Canton to meet the immediate situation which is relatively a very small matter.

3. We do not suggest making a point of the Viceroy withdrawing coins (if he is willing to do it so much the better), but we think he should be asked not to issue the stock, if any, held in the Provincial Treasury until they are at par.

4. We do not suggest the coinage of a Provincial dollar, as it would only make the general reform scheme more difficult.

5. As regards China adopting a gold standard it will be time enough to consider that, after she has successfully reformed, her copper and silver currency into a uniform national coinage.

Note.—In this connection we would remark that when China is prevailed upon to reform her currency, this Colony will have to face redemption or repudiation. In fact the Colony will then also have to reform its currency for it cannot continue to maintain its commercial influence if deprived of handling the foreign trade and commerce of Southern China as it is assumedly would be if that trade was subject to another exchange. It should not be forgotten that our present standard is an alien coin—the Mexican Dollar—and at present the Canton subsidiary coin is as good intrinsically as our own.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1907.

## MR. ARMSTRONG'S REPLY.

Following is Mr. Armstrong's reply to Memo. on report of Subsidiary Coin Committee—

Although I am not opposed to negotiation with Peking, either as regards the Mackay Treaty, the control of the Provincial Mints, Gold standard and the withdrawal of Chinese subsidiary coins, I do not think it necessary, nor do I think it will result in anything and if we are to take action until we get something like a definite answer to any of these points, it may be years before anything is done. The Chinese Government in Canton will doubtless coin dollars whether we ask them to do so or not. If they do not, we can supply them with all they want.

The extent to which permits should be issued must be left entirely with the Government. I should say that if a Chinese Bank or money changer wanted a permit to import \$10,000 every week, it should be refused, unless the applicant can show a valid reason for requiring to import such a large amount. There should be no licence fee, the poor man who, we will say, comes into the Colony with \$100 in subsidiary coins to buy goods will suffer much more by such fees than the big man who imports in bulk as a speculation, and recoups himself by the discount ruling between this and Canton. A large fee might check to some extent the over-large imports, but it would also stop people from buying goods here.

I am against repudiation now or five years hence. (What are "these words")?

To prohibit the export of Hongkong subsidiary coin is not necessary, nor desirable, nor could it be enforced.

I do not propose that the circulation of Chinese subsidiary coin in this Colony should be stopped, if the importation in bulk is restricted the coin will go out of circulation of their own accord.

My suggestion that there should be Government Exchange Bureau to buy the coin at a rate fixed by them, was only in case circulation was prohibited.

It would be useless for the Government to withdraw any more of their subsidiary coin without making some restriction as to the importation of Chinese subsidiary coins, the more the Government withdraw the more room there is for Chinese coin to come in.

The report says that the majority are in favour of prohibition. There is a legitimate business in Chinese subsidiary coin in this Colony not limited for local circulation which total prohibition would dislocate. Every year thousands of coins arrive in Hongkong from abroad with their owners. Hongkong is where they stay, not to be sent back. They want Chinese money to take with them just as much as we take foreign when we go home.

Mr. Armstrong.

J. M. Smith.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STREAMERS.

STRAITS, TONKIN, SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLE, LONDON,  
HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "YARRA" Captain Sollier, will be despatched for MARSEILLE, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1908.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line, s.s. "Australia" bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passenger tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows—

S.S. "OCEANIAN" ..... 18th Feb.  
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONE" ..... 3rd Mar.  
S.S. "TONKIN" ..... 17th Mar.

J. MILLER Agent, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK (With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "JESERIC" Captain Thompson, will leave for the above ports, on or about SATURDAY, 25th January, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Consignment and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1907.

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850

## FURNITURE, DEPOT

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## REQUISITES

etc., &amp;c.,

## EASTMAN'S

## KODAKS, FILMS

AND

## ACCESSORIES

Telephone 256.

1908.

1908.

1908.

1908